Notes (05/13/2024)

This note is the video script...

Bluetooth is a short-ranged wireless technology that is used to share data over a short distance. It works by connecting devices through ultra-high frequency radio waves.

Pros:

- Eliminates the need for wires.
- It is compatible with a vast range of devices.

Cons:

- Limited range (up to 10 meters).
- Interferences can occur.
- Not the fastest option for data transfer.

NFC (Near Field Communication) is a technology that allows us to create wireless data transmission over short distances using radio waves. It sends radio waves to activate the antenna in the receiving device.

Pros:

- Convenient way of making payments without a card or cash.
- Secured access and enhanced security.
- Doesn't require a search and pair procedure.

Cons:

- Short range (approx. 10-20 cm).
- Low data transfer rates.
- Complex procedures.
- Not entirely risk-free.

RFID (Radio-Frequency Identification) is a technology that uses radio waves to identify people or objects. It uses radio waves to transmit signals that activate the tag. Then, the tag sends a wave back to the antenna, where it is translated into data.

Pros:

- Fast and efficient way to identify, record and track objects.
- RFID tags do not need to be within the line of sight of a reader.
- Can scan multiple items simultaneously.

Cons:

- RFID signals can be affected by metal or liquids.

- May not be as accurate or reliable as barcode scanners.
- Can be expensive.

Infrared is a wireless mobile method to transfer data over short-to-mid ranges for devices to communicate. It uses infrared beams to send data transmissions between devices.

Pros:

- Not expensive.
- Low risk of interception.
- Power efficiency.

Cons:

- Short range.
- Only work within a direct line of sight.
- Low data rates.

Also view at https://sites.google.com/view/owca/notes/05-13-2024